#### Fevers.

Typhoid fever is never found unless in connection with some violation of sanitary laws. On some premises the cesspool is so constructed that when it is full and overflows the overflow will be into the cellar of the house. We know many such instances. This overflow is most dangerous and should be anticipated and prevented; but if not, disinfectants and ample venti'ation should be freely used, until the cellar is perfectly innocuous. And here we would throw out a hint to those who are building to avoid this contingency. On some premises the sewage is so disposed of that it filters through the soil into the well and pollutes the drinking water. On some the barn-yard is so near the well that it cannot fail to pollute it. Cemented cisterns and cisterns above ground, such as are seen in New Orleans, San Francisco, and other places, insure clean and wholesome drinking places, with only moderate care. Life and health can be maintained only by obedience to established laws, and those who violate these laws, whether through ignorance or carelessness, must pay the penalty .-American Rural Home.

Boiled Water as a Healthful Drink. I wish to call the attention of your readers to the beneficial effect of boiling, in increasing the potability of water, a fact which does not appear to be generally appreciated or understood. Had this practice prevailed on the first outbreak of the typhoid disease at Plymouth, Penn., it is very probable th t the number of cases of illness and of deaths might have been very greatly diminished. In cholera seasons this treatment is especially important, as water is largely the medium of introduction of the injurious influences into the system. During the Centennial exhibition I was stationed in West Philadelphia, near the Centennial buildings, for six months, and although cases of diarrhea were prevalent all around me, the use of boiled water appeared an absolute preventive. We had several cases of illness of this class before we began to use this very simple precaution, but none afterward. The fishy taste of the Potomac water at the present time, due to the solution in it of decomposed vegetation, or of fresh-water sponges, can also be in great measure removed by the same process. I have usually enough water boiled in the morning to last through the day. This is placed in a large water cooler, without ice, and drawn from when required to fill ice-pitchers, etc. The water should boil actively at least for half an hour, in order to completely destroy the germs of disease. Of course this is only effective | who are in command. in cases of organic impurities, as mineral poisons would not thereby be destroyed. -Spencer F. Baird.

### A Methodical Traveler.

"Yes," said an elderly and sedate passenger, "I am a commercial traveler, but not one of the new school. I belong to the old regime. My tendency is toward quiet modesty and slow-going. Beside, I am very methodical. I work by system. My route is laid out to cover just nine months of travel every year, and year after year it is the same. My sleeping car berths are always engaged a year ahead. I always have the same berth, ride in the same back, and have the same room in the same hotel as on the former trips. This is all arranged in advance. When I call upon a customer and get his order I tell him that at the same hour exactly one year hence I will be with him again. At every hotel my room is ready for me, with a fire in the grate, my slippers before it, my dressing gown hanging in the wardrobe, pictures of my wife and family upon the walls, and my letters and telegrams upon the centre table. This, too, is all arranged months ahead. I have four sets of slippers, gowns, pictures, etc., and as soon as I leave a hotel these are packed up and sent ahead of me by express to be arranged previous to my arrival in another hotel. I even order my meals a year in advance, and by referring to my schedule can tell you within a minute where I will dine and what I will eat any given day months hence. Of course I am called a crank, but I take delight in these things, it costs but little and makes travel for me a constant pleasure. The greatest satisfaction I have in life is in carrying out these precise methods. Excuse me, but I get off here, and over there I see my hackman with the seat in his carriage reserved for me which I ordered exactly a year ago.

-Chicago Traveler. Getting a Wife "On Tick."

"I will tell you an incident connected with telegraph ng by sound," says telegraph operator in an exchange. I came to New York I lived in a quiet street, which is now a noisy thoroughfare. I spent most of my time when away from the office in my room. One evening, while sitting at my window, I happened to look across to the opposite house, where I saw a pretty girl at one of the windows. She was leaning against the casement tapping on the glass with a pencil. After this I saw her at the same place many times. We had got so far as a nodding acquaintance, but I had no opportunity of speaking to her. One afternoon, having come home somewhat early, I was seated at my window thinking of my pretty friend opposite. I almost unconsciously tapped a salute to her on the window-pane with my pencil, using the telegraphic signs. I was very much surprised when a reply came from her in the same way. She understood the signs and could use them. After that we had long talks across the street. and as our interest in each other deepened into a warmer feeling many a tender message was sent by the air-line. You may not believe it but we were engaged to be married before we had ever exchanged a word or before either had heard the other speak a word. Afterward I was introduced properly, and married the young lady the following Christmas, and that is what I call getting a wife 'on tick.' "

Cure for a Cold. Put your feet in hot water As high as your thighs: Wrappe your head up in flannella As low as your eyes; Take a quart of rum'd gruelle When in bed as a dose; With a number four dippe Well tallow your nose. (Written in 1430.)

### THE WAR IN THE EAST.

King Milan's Forces Driven Out of Bulgarian Territory.

The Servian Troops Demoralized by a Series of Defeats.

Dispatches from London give the following late particulars of the war between Servia and Bulgaria:

The Servians attacked the Bulgarian centre, but were repulsed, and retired in disor-der, crossing the frontier near Tzaribrod. The Servians are now retiring from their positions at Trn. The Bulgarians have advanced to the frontier. Widdin is being shelled by the Servians, but has not been set on fire. The Bulgarian commandant there prohibited the passage of eight Aus-

t. ian fugs. One of the saddest incidents of the present struggle between Servia and Bulgaria is the death of General Jovanovitch, late com-mander of the Danube division of the Servian army, who has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver sooner than survive the disgrace caused by his dismissal from the army. At the battle of Slivnitza the general is said to have disobeyed orders in advancing to the attack, hence his military death and eventual suicide.

The emperor of Au, ria has donated \$10,-000 to be used in succoring the Servian wounded and has forwarded 1,000,000 cigarettes for their use. But the presence of an Austrian battalion in Servia at the present moment would do more good than all the cigarettes in the world.

Sofia, the dirty capital of Bulgaria, is wild with excitement over the news being received from the front, and the uninterrupted su cession of Bulgarian triumphs. In Sofia it is rumore I that I'rines Alexander, of Bulgaria, has followed up his victories and is driving the Servians slowly but surely from Bulgarian territory. The latest dispatch says that the prince stormed the heights of Tzaribrod and occupied the city, Alexander making a triumphal entry into the place and being receive I with enthusiasm by the populace. This settles the report that the Servian headquarters had been again removed from Pirot to Tzaribrod. A decided confirmation of the latest Servian disaster is telegraphed from Belgrade, it being admitted that the Servians are continuing their retreat, the main army having retire! behind the frontier. The troops seem to be ent rely demoralized since the capture of Tizaribrod by the Bulgarians falling back almost without re sistance to Alexander's victorious armies. The latter have now o cupied all the positions recently held by the Servians in Bulgaria, and are advancing to the frontier. The first class of the Servian Landsturm has been summoned for active duty, and after completing the massing of his army, King Milan, according to despatches from Belgrade, will head a final attack upon the Bulgarians. If King Milan has the spirit of his dead general, Jovanovitch, within him, he will perish at the head of his troops or follow Jovanovitch's example when confronted by disgrace caused

by military blunders.

A dispatch from Vienna to the London Times says: "Russia and England have in-duced the Porte to dispatch a note to Servia counselling King Milan to stop the war. The Servian war accounts are unreliable. All correspondents are excluded from the Servian lines except two Austrian correspondents, whose dispatches are cooked."

As far as can be judge 1 from the conflicting telegrams, the situation at the seat of war is as follows: Prince Alexander has held at bay the Morava and Shumadia divisions, which were advancing via Radomir, and prevented them from joining the Drina and Danuba divisions. and Danube divisions. He has driven the latter back from Dragoman. The Morava and Shumadia divisions still hold their positions, and are probably commanded by King Milan. The people of Belgrade are anxious as to how the Servians will escape defeat. The Servian reverses are attributed to blunders made by favorites of King Milan,

### A GREAT STORM

Much Damage Done Along the Atlantic Coast.

A great storm which raged in New York and vicinity for two days spread devastation in its track. The tidal wave created by the easterly and northeasterly gales rolled up over the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, raining property to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars. It united with the downpouring rain to inundate the streets of New York and the adjacent cities. wherein there was also serious damage to property. In New York the tide was the highest ever known, and many cellars were flooded.

A full rigged ship was wrecked on the Jersey coast at Ocean Beach, and one sailor was drowned. The stranded schooner Peacedale went to pieces. The roadbeds of nearly all the railways leading out of New York were more or less damaged. Coney Island was cut in two by the high tide. Several bad Several bad The passenwashouts are reported. gers of a train crossing the Newark meadows became panic stricken when the engine of their train was derailed. They had to be rescued in rowboats from the surrounding waters. Among the New Jersey summer resorts the destruction was heavy, many cottages and bathing houses at Long Branch, Seabright, Asbury Park and other

places being washed away. Travel was delayed everywhere; telegraphic communication was impeded; business was brought almost to a standstill; loss, trouble and discomfort were the order of the day.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, furnished the briefest Thanksgiving proclamation of the season.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has worn out five satin robes since he first took his place on the supreme bench.

GEORGE W. CHILDS has the largest collection of canes of any man in America. They were gathered from all quarters of the globe. An American has been appointed by the King of Cores to be chief farmer, with a view to introducing our vegetables into that

EDGERTON AND TRENHOLM, the new civil service commissioners, are said to be the handsomest men in the service of the gov-

SECRETARIES ENDICOTT AND WHITNEY discourage further attempts to reach the North pole, saying such explorations are of no prac-SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, Congress

man W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Townshend, of Illinois, once served as pages in Congress. FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance advocate, is so much liked and wanted in Pitts-

burg, that there is talk of raising an endow ment fund, the interest of which shall suffice to pay him a salary of \$10,000. EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is a voracious

novel reader. While he was Vice-President be spent hours in the alcoves of the Congres. sional library looking up new novels, and he liked love stories as well as a girl in her

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is thirty-eight years old. His face habitually wears a sad and sober expression. The rare smile which lights it is one of marked sweetness and character. His manners are courteous. He takes great interest in the education of his only son, a boy of ten years.

LORD SALISBURY, the British premier, dresses very plainly and neatly; his rough, dark blue overcoat and dark gray "bags" are quite unobtru-ive, and there is absolutely no peculiarity about his attire. Unlike Ma Gladstone, his collar is not conspicuous nor are his trousers too short. A beaver conceals his philosophic brow. His eye is calm, his presence full of conscious power, and he is in no wise a pretentious man.

A VERY remarkable company of fifty persons, consisting of ladies, gentlemen and boys of Russian nationality and forming the vocal chapel in Moscow, will undertake this winter a concert tour through Europe. The whole fifty persons are clad in the fine old Russian costumes of the sixteenth century, and the tour will last one year.

THREE hundred and fifty-eight criminals, who have escaped from Georgia in the last few years, are wanted in that State. The rewards offered for them aggregate \$100,-

## NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States. DANIEL WILKINSON was hanged a few days since at Thomaston, Me., for the murder of Policeman William Lawrence in Bath. SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS presided at a dinner given by the New York Union League club in honor of M. Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Liberty statue.

A FIRE at Plainfield, N. J., destroyed a large lumber yard containing 400,000 feet of lumber, several dwelling houses and other structures, and caused a loss of about \$150,-

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S will has been admitted to probate and letters testamentary grantel to his widow, his sole executrix.

MRS. MARY FIALKA, a widow and her two little daughters, aged six and seven years, were burned to death in a New York tenement house fire.

JOHN SHARPLESS, one of the most prominent orthodox Friends in Delaware county, Penn., was murdered at his farm in Nether Providence by a strange colored man, the motive for the crime being robbery. Ur to recent date the Grant national

monument fund had reached \$100,000. South and West. Ex-MAYOR JOHN BOWMAN, of East St. Louis, Ill., was shot and killed by an unthown assassin while walking home.

FIVE women were burned to death in a fire which partially destroyed the County infirm-ary near Sandusky, Ohio. The superin-tendent was badly injured.

NINE out of the twelve prisoners, including two murderers, in jail at Greenville, Ohio, made their escape A LARGE tree fell upon a cabin near Seattle,

Washington Territory, and crushed three miners inside to death. THE will of David Dickson, a wealthy Georgia planter, who left the bulk of his estate to a colored woman in trust for her two

mulatto children, has been sustained by a

jury.

held in St. Louis,

IRWIN GRUBB, in jail at Pineville, Mo., for murdering and robbing a deaf mute, was taken out by a crowd and hanged to a tree. THE annual convention of the National Asociation of Cattle and Horse Growers was

#### Washington.

Louis Sommerfield, a Pole, aged fifty-two years, shot and instantly killed his wife and Gottlieb Eisenbaum at the latter's saloon in Washington. Jealousy prompted the crime. THE President has made the following adlitional appointments of consuls: To Le consuls of the United States-Preston L. Brilgers, of North Carolina, at Montevideo, Uruguay; William H. McArdle, of Mississippi, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; Joseph W. Merriam (a citizen of the United States), at Iquique, Chile, and William C. Emmett, of New York, at Smyrna, Turkey.

THE coast survey reports great earthquake waves on the Pacific ocean at San Francisco. l'hese earthquake waves were thirty-five minutes apart, and were as great as those observed during the great upheaval in Java some years since.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS, of the land office, has decided that the commutation of a homestead is a turning of the entry into a pre-emption and is illegal.

REPRESENTATIVES of a dozen or more comnercial bodies in New York city have united n a memorial to the President asking him to arge Congress to pass a national bankruptcy

Or the 325 members in the new Congress 183 are classed as Democrats, 140 as Republians, one Greenback Democrat, Mr. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, and one Greenback Revlvania.

THE President made the following addisional appointments: Andrew H. Ward, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; William A. Beach, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first district of New York; Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, D. T., to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota; George W. Miller, of Washington, Fenn., to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania; Elijah Gates, of St. Joseph, Mo., to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Missouri; George N. Baxter, of Faribault, Minn., to be aftorney of the United States for the district of Minnesota; Benjamin F. Ledbetter, of Summerfield, La., to be surveyor-general of Louisiana; Thomas J. Bute; of Ringgold, La., to be register of the land office at New Orleans, La.

## Foreign.

A TERRIBLE cyclone swept over the Philippine Islands. Eight thousand buildings, induding numerous churches and school hou es, were destroyed, and twenty-two persons were killed. A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the

Turkish government has warned Servia to vithdraw her troops from Bulgaria or Turkish troops will invade Servia. Apvices from Calcutta, India, state that 5,-

000 people have been drowned and 1:0 villages ubmerged in Orissa by a cyclone, and that 1,241 square miles of territory have been da-ONE English official was killed, three others

wounded and five natives were shot by the police during the progress of a religious riot at Broach, India.

LADY CHURCHILL, the American wife of Sir Randolph Churchill, has been working ersonally for her husband's re-election to the British rarliament. A DISPATCH from Belgrade, Bulgaria, says

that the Servians have evacuated all the po-sitions hitherto occupied by them. THE British steamer Iberian, from Boston

for Liverpool, with a cargo valued at \$200,000, has been wrecked on the British coast.

### UNITED STATES SENATE. How it is Divided, and the Elections

In the United States Senate, of the new Congress, the Republicans have nineteen States, as follows:

California, Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Colorado. Minnesota. Connecticut Vermont, Illinois, Nebraska. New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York,

Maine. The Democrats have fifteen States, as follows:

North Carolina, Kentucky, Alahama. Louisiana, South Carolina. Arkansas, Delaware, Tennessee, Maryland, Texas, West Virginia. Mississippi, Florida.

Missouri, Georgia, Four States-Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey and Ohio-have one Democratic and one Republican Senator. The States where the terms of Senators expire March 3, 1887, are Rhode Island, West Virginia, Missouri, Michigan, Massachusetts, Vermont, Nevada, Mississippi, Maryland, Maine, Indiana, Connecticut, Tennesses, Florida, Minnesota, Virginia, Texas, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska and Delaware.

### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Great Eastern is to be moored at Gibraltar as a coal-hulk. THE mightiest of sea monsters is a Russian ram now being built at a cost of \$2,500,000. THE next legislature of Ohio will have two colored members, as a result of the late elec-

An establishment where opium smoking is to be taught will shortly be opened in St. A SPANISH journal advocates the use of

condemned criminals for cholera experiments. Corron seed pressed into blocks has just been put upon the market as "kindling wood."

MANITOBA is filling up with people. The number of schools there in 1871 was sixteen, in 1881 it was 128 and in 1884 it reached 359. A Buffalo surgeon says cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent in this country. In two years' practice he has encountered over 150 cases of the disease. THE work of tracking and returning pris-

oners who escape from the jail at Yumas, Arizona, is intrusted to Indians, who, it is in almost every instance. THERE is a movement on foot among the at Washington to commemorate their emancipation from slavery.

## THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

The Vice President's Unexpected Death at his Home.

Action by the President-Mr. Hendricks' Career.

The unexpected death of Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 25th of November, came with startling suddenness upon the country. Particulars of the sad event are given in the following dispatches from Indianapolis, dated the evening of the 25th:

Vice-President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before 5 c'clock this afternoon. He came home from Chicago early in the week and complained of eeling unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the esidence of Hon. John J. Cooper, and after he came home he comp'ained of pains in his side and stomach. This morning he was no better and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in, who gave him an emetic. Mr. Hendrick stayed in his room all day and the most of the time in bed, although he sat up at intervals.

He received no visitors, but about 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of a busy and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in a gentle sleep. Dr. W. C. Thompson and relatives of the ramily were immediately sent for.

There was nobody in his room when he died, and only Mrs. Hendricks, the servants and a caller were in the house at the time. Mrs. Hendricks was almost distracted with grief, and could not restrain ber feeling sufficiently to talk. The house was soon filled with anxious friends, while a crowd collected around the gate, and it was found necessary to re!use admission to many.

Dr. Wcodburn, who came in with Dr. Thompson, says that he is incline I to believe that the Vice President's death was caused by some affe tion of the heart, for i the cause had been apoplexy there would have been some indications of it in the appearance of his face. Mr. Hendri ks complained principally of his stomach this morning, although there was a nervous twitching of the muscles of his face. Just before he died his nephew, Harry Morgan, was in his room, and Mr. Hendricks was complaining greatly, but suddan'y seemed to feel a great relief and said:
"I am free at last. Send for Eliza" (meaning his wife), and these were his last words. Mr. Morgan, not anticipating such a sulden fatal termination, did not deliver the message ouickly, and when Mrs. Hendricks came into the room, just before 5 o'clock, her husband was drad.

The news spread through Indianapolis like wildfire, and all the fire and other bells in the city were tolled sixty-six times, one stroke for each year of his life. All the newspapers put out bulletins, and their offices were crowded with people anxious to learn par-ticulars. Manifestations of sorrow were universal, as Vice-President Hendricks was personally known to large numbers of people, and was esteemed by all, irrespective of differences of opinion.

At a meeting of a number of prominent citizens, held in the United States district court room at night, a committee, consisting of Senator Benjamin Harrison, W. H. Eng-lish, Judge W. E. Niblack, Noble C. Butler and Aqui'a Jones were appointed to confer with the family and make all the necessary arrangements for the obsequies.

Mr. Hendricks had no family aside from his wife. His estate is valued at about

### THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

A Special Meeting of the Cabinet Held -A Proclamation. The President was at dinner in the White House at 6:20 P. M. when the telephone in the telegraph room up stairs rang. White House operator answered the signal.

Tell the President that Mr. Hendricks is dead," was the message.
"What!" said the startled operator. "Yes," came the further explanation, "we've just received a telegram from Indianapolis saying that he fell dead a few

mirutes ago."
"Oh, my!" exclaimed the receiver of the message. He dropped the telephone, ran down stairs, and entered the small dining room, where the President and Miss Cleveland sat at dinner. The President could not believe the sudden announcement. He at once rose and hurried up stairs to get some confirmation of the news. A prief inquiry through the telephone satisfied him\_that there was no possibility of mistake. He rejoined Miss Cleveland in the dining room for a moment and then went up to the library, where Co'onel Lamont, his private secretary, joined him. A message of condolence was at once sent to Mrs. Hendricks and the following announcement was at once sent by pecial messenger to each member of the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25, 1885. Sin: The President directs me to inform you that the Vice-President died at his home n Indianapolis at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The me nbers of the Cabinet are requested to meet the President at 8.30 o'clock to-night.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL LAMONT, Private Secretary. The members of the Cabinet were all at their homes when the message reached them. They started immediately for the White louse. All the members were present at

this meeting.
It was decided that the President and the members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice-President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President issued the

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25. 1885. To the People of the United States:
Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of
the United States, died to-day at 5 P. M. at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful

duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow countrymen. In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at halfmast upon all the public buildings of the United States: that the Executive Mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that the usual appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State. The following was sent to the secretary of

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25, 1885.

To the Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that ou take immediate steps, in conjunction with the clerk of the House of Representatives, to secure a proper representation of Congress at the funeral of the deceased. Very respectfully, your obedi-ent servant. DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Private Secretary. President Cleveland's dispatch to Mrs. Hendricks was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26, 1885. Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.: The sudden and lamen able death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the decease of one so lately associated with me in the execution of he people's highest trust, while the nation mourns the less of an honored citizen and a faithful public servant.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The work of draping the White House and the various departments began the next morning. A large force of workmen was engaged for the purpose. The governors of Indiana and Ohio issued

cratic presidential ticket in 1876, sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Hendricks: fifteen years was fifteen vessels, valued at \$75,000, and insured for \$59,000.

"I am inexpressibly shocked by the surprising and painful intelligence of the sudden closing of the career of your husband. He has fallen with the honors thick upon him and in the acme of popular esteem. In your personal bereavement I deeply sympathize, while in common with the whole country I deplore the loss of Mr. Hendricks as a public calamite.

ity."
Flags were displayed everywhere at half mast, and it was announced that the funeral at Indianapolis would be the most elaborate held in the West since President Garfield's ob sequies. President Cleveland and cabinet signified their intention of being present. At a meeting of members of both houses in Washington committees of thirteen Senators and fifteen Representatives were chosen to attend the funeral in a body.

The body of Mr. Hendricks was embalmed, and a cast of his head was taken by R. H.

Parks, an eminent sculptor. MR. HENDR:CKS CAREER.

Conspicuous in National and State Politics for Many \cars.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was bern in Muskingum County, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, September 7, 1819, and consequently was in the 66th year of his age. His father, Major Hendricks, removed his family to Madison, Indiana, when the future Vice President was but I year old. After receiving a good school education, he attended Hanover College, one of the pioneer institu-tions of learning in the West. After his graduation he studied law, and at an early age was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been prominent in the legal pro-fession, except when he was commissioner of the general land office and the two terms two years each when he was governor of the State of Indiana. For thirty-seven years he has been before the public-ever since he was elected the Indiana legislature in 1848. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the present constitution of his State, and was very active in its councils The following year he was elected a member of Congress for an unexpired term, and was returned to the House at the next election. In 1885 he was appointed by President Pierce commsssioner of the general land office, which position he held until 1859. Mr. Hendricks was elected to the United States Senate in 1863. In 1872 he was elected Governor of his State over Colonel Tom Browne by 1,048 majority, and served in that capacity until "Blue Jeans" Williams took his seat in 1877. Mr. Hendricks's ability and political signative made him a prominent candidate for the presidency as far back as 1868, and in the convention of that year he at one time led all the other aspirants, receiving the solid vote of the States of New York, Indiana, Minnesota and other States in the great Northwest. Ohio. however, threw her vote and influence for Horatio Seymour, and caused a stampede, which resulte I in Mr. Seymour's nomination. Shortly afterward he was made the candidate of his party for governor of Indiana, and, after a most exciting campaign, in which he engaged in a joint debate with his oppo-Conrad Baker, he was defeated by plurality of 942 votes. After the election of 1872, and before the meeting of the electoral college. Horace Greeley, the standard bearer of the Democracy, died. When the electors met Mr. Hendricks received forty-two out of the sixty-three to which his party were entitled.

At the Democratic National convention in St. Louis in 1879 which nominated Mr. Tilden for l'resident, Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the office of Vice-President on the first ballot. In the election of that year Tilden and Hendricks received 4,284,885 popular votes to 4,033,950 cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon were disputed. The story of the formation of the electoral commission, and its decision by a vo'e of eight to seven in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, is too well known to require repeti-tion here. Mr. Hendricks returned once more to his law practice in Indianapolis, his firm now becoming Baker, Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks. Conrad Baker, the Vice-Presi ent's old political opponent, was a member of the firm.

Mr. Hendricks was again a candidate for the Presidency in 1830, but the nomina-tion was given to General Haucock. Mr. Hendricks opened the campaign in behalf of Hancock and English in Marion, Ind., on August 12, 1880, and worked actively for he rest of the In 1884 the Democratic National convention met in Chicago, Mr. Hendricks for the first time attending it as a delegate. placed the name of Senator McDonald before the convention as a candidate for the presi-

dency, but on the second ballot received himself the votes of all the Indiana de egates except his own. Governor Cleveland, however had more supporters in the convention than Mr. Hen bicks, and received the nomination for President. When the convention was ready to receive nominations for the vicepresidency Mr. Wallace, Pennsylvania, arose and presented Mr. Hendricks's name. Governor Waller, of Connecticut, Governor Hubbard of Texas, and other prominent delegates supported nomination, and upon the call, every vote of the delegation was cast The enthusiasm of the convention was great, and finally all present joined in

singing "Old Hundred" as the only means o giving it expression.
On the 4th of March Vice-President Hen dricks was sworn into office. He occupies his chair as president of the Senate durin the session of that body called to take action on President Cleveland's nominations. Since the adjournment of the Sanate the Vice President has spent the summer, as was his custom, in Indianapolis and Saratoga.

## COST OF GRANT'S FUNERAL

The Undertaker's Bill Unpaid-Some Items of Expense.

Undertaker Stephen Merritt, of New York, was shown copies of Western newspa pers containing statements that his bill for the funeral expenses of General Grant had been refused payment by the war depart ment accounting officers. It is alleged in these dispatches that the total expenses for the funeral amounted to \$28,000, of which \$3,000 was charged for carriages. The statement is a's) made that an objectionable item in the funeral charges is the \$50 asked for the carriage used by a certain naval official. General Hancock is quoted as opposing the allowance of these charges on the ground that they are excessive. Mr. Merritt and his son, who is a partner in the firm, expressed annoyance and surprise over the matter. bill is very moderate," they stated, "Ou amounts to \$14,163.75 only. We don't know where the other \$14,000 comes in. Our bill includes all expenses at Mount Mc-Gregor, where we had five men working day and night for sixteen days, railroad rare up and down from New York, the cost of the casket, the preparations of all kinds before burial, the gloves and trimmings of all con-cerned, the carriages, horses, and indeed overything required for the burial occasion, The largest charge for any one carriage was \$35. This was for President Cleveland, and was drawn by six horses; the Vice-President's carriage had four horses, and the dent's carriage had four horses, and the others two each. No charge of \$50 for the carriage of a naval officer is in our bill, and we made no item of 6,000, the largest item being \$5,200, for more than 500 carriages. This is very reasonable when it is considered that the New York owners of carriages put up a corner on us as soon as General Grant died. It required much tact to do anything with carriage owners, and we only broke the corner prices by securing vehicles from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Even owners out of town put up prices." Refering to the statement of opposition to his bill on the part of General Hancock, Undertaker Merirtt said: "I can scarcely believe it. Why Colonel Hodges and General Perry, commenting on my bill when it was pre sented to them for auditing, said it was surprisingly moderate. The whole trouble originates, I think, over the lack of money in the war department to the credit of the contingent fund out of which the funeral ex-

## FISHERMEN'S PERILS.

A Year's Losses of Vessels and Lives in the Gloucester Fisheries. The annual summary of the losses of ves-

sels and lives in the Gloucester fisheries for the past year show that thirty-four lives were lost, against 131 last year and an average of 124 for each of the previous fifteen years. The men lost left five widows and thirteen children in the city. The number of vessels lost this year was twelve, with a tonnage of about 639 tons, and representing proclamations eulogizing the dead Vice a value of about \$67,00.1, on which was \$53,000 President, and many messages of condolence were sent to Mrs. Hendricks from prominent teen vessels, with a tonnage of 1,104 tons, colored people of the country to raise a large men in all parts of the country. Mr. Tilden, who ren with Mr. Hendricks on the Demo-

## PERILS OF CITY LIFE

Tragic Result of a New York Tenement House Fire.

A Widow and her Two Children

Burned to Death. The New York papers give the following details of a fire in a large tenement house on

East Sixty-fourth street, at which a widow

and her two little children were burned to

An alarm of fire had been sent out and the engines arrived promptly, but the stairs were soon ablaze to the sixth floor, and escape by them was impossible. Not more than a dozen persons reached the street that way. The others either went to the roof or to the front and rear balconies. Although there was much excitement and the women were screaming and the children were crying, there was ample time and opportunity for every one in the house to have escaped. When the firemen arrived they got out life-saving apparatus, and nine persons were taken down from the balconies of the second and third floors in this way. No report was made at that time that any one was missing. The tenants at No. 406 escaped easily to the street, many, however, in their night clothes. The homeless people were cared for by the neighbors and in an adjacent saloon, the pro-

prietor of which made a number of them as comfortable as possible. The fire spread out of the third floor of No. 40t, and above that destroyed every department to the roof, which fell in and extended to the rear apartments on the sixth floor of No. 406 and the roof of M. P. Breslin's cigar manufactory at No. 402. When the fire was completely under control and companies began to overhaul the wreck of the three under floors of No. 404, a rumor was started that Mrs. Mary Fialka and her children-Mary, aged seven, and Annie, aged six-were burned. The woman, who was a widow about forty years old, lived and made cigars on an apartment on the front of the sixth floor. She was not seen by her neighbors when they escaped, but they sup-posed she was safe, as they heard no outcry in her apartment. The firemen began a search in the wreck of the sixth floor, which had fallen to the fifth floor, and came upon the bodies. It was evident Mrs. Fialka had been surprised by the flames, as she had only one of her children near her, and she appeared to have fallen while endeavoring to reach the fire escape balcony. The other child was found in another room. The bodies, which were shockingly charred, were taken to the

Henry Kohut, a young Bohemian cigar-maker, was arrested on the charge of having set fire to the building for the purpose of getting the insurance upon his furniture. The other tenants were so infuriated at Kohut that they wanted to lynch him.

#### LATER NEWS.

HEAVY snowstorms have visited many porions of the Mildle States. In Pennsylvania the snow was twenty-four inches deep. A CONVENTION of believers in the faith

oure has just been held at Pittsburg. Penn. SLEIGHING has already been enjoyed in a ortion of Maryland. WASHINGTON ministers are opposed to the

roposed opening of some of the public buildngs o. Sundays. CONSUL WILLIAM SLADE, at Brussels, in ais annual report to the secretary of state, says the average size of farms in the two Flanders, provinces of Belgium, is about seven acres, and that a farmer will support his family upon the profits of a tract of six

THE total number of emigrants arrived in the United States for October, 1885, was separated from the royal family, as cholera in 1884.

FURTHER appointments by the President: Richard D. Lancaster to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis, Mo.; Oliver P. Remick to be first assistant engineer in the revenue marine service of the United States; M. L. McCormack, of Grand Fork, D. T., to be secretary of Dakota Territory To be registers of land o'lices-Robert V. Yeakle, of Little Rock, Ark, at Little Rock, Ark.; Henry C. Tipton, of Melbourn, Ark., at Harrison, Ark.; Chester H. Warner, of Colfax, W. T., at Walla Walla, W. T Bartholemew Coffey, of Salem, Oregon, to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla agency in Oregon.

SERIOUS earthquake shocks have been feit

in Spain and on the African coast. LONDON advices state that four deputy commissioners and four assistants have been appointed for Burmah. This is tantamount to annexation to British territory.

JOHN BRIGHT defeated Sir Run lolph Churchill in the elections for member of the British parliament.

Two unoccupied frame dwellings in Jersey City, N. J., suddenly fell, crushing to death four little children-two boys and two

girls. AFTER a bitter and exciting canvass Fulton county, Georgia, in which Atlanta is situated, has been carried by the Prohibition. ists by 228 majority. Party lines were ignored in this remarkable canvass, and on election day the Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists were out in strong force,

working for their respective sides. THE Chicago Columbus Centennial World's Fair and Exposition company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to hold an international exposition in Chicago in 1892. In that year it will be 400 years since Columbus discovered America.

immense boulder near Asheville, N. C., and plunged into a whirlpool eighty feet deep. The engineer, fireman and a brakeman were killed. GENERAL JOHN B. STONEHOUSE, assistant adjutant general of the State of New York, died in Washington the other morning of

A TRAIN was thrown from the track by an

Kent, Englan 1, about 1812, and came to this country in 1840, sattling in Albany. PRESIDENTIAL postmasters appointed; Edward D. Porter, at Joplin, Mo.; J. S. McGee, at Paris, Mo ; D. Wilmot Scott, at Galena, Ill.; John Marens, at Hamilton, Mo.; Lloyd H. Lease, at Tiffany, Ohio; William H. Canon, at Merril, Wis.; Robert J. McNally, at Keeseville, N. Y.; Frank White, at Mur-

freesboro, Tenn.

paralysis. General Stonehouse was born in

GENERAL JOHN EATON, commissioner of education, has resigned. THE war between Servia and Bulgaria over disputed territory is practically ended King Milan having accepted the armistice proposed by the European powers. King Milan has returned to Belgrade, having had quite enough of fighting, his Servian troops being repulsed toward the last at every point

by the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander. MARSHAL SERRANO, the well-known Spanish general, ex-president of Spain, and an unscrupulous politician of much ability, is

dead in his seventy-sixth year. THE elections for members of the British parliament have been most exciting. Among the defeated candidates was the Marquis of Lorne, husband of Princess Louise, and among the successful ones was the youthful American husband of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the richest woman in England. The tories were most successful, the liberals. whose leader is Mr. Gladstone, losing many

THE curfew is strictly enforced in many of he towns of Oregon. Young men under twenty-one and young ladies under eighteen found on the streets after nine o'clock are promptly arrested, unless they can give a good reason for being out.

## KING ALFONSO.

Death by Consumption of the Young King of Spain.

His Widow, Queen Christina, Appointed Regent.

> The death of King Alphonso, the young ruler of Spain, on the 25th was not unexpected, as he had been ailing from consumption for some time. A Madrid dispatch of the 25th gives the following particulars:

Monday night the king had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two doctors of El Pardo were in constant attendance upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the king was in a dangerous condition. The fits conwas in a dangerous condition. The his continued throughout Tuesday, and the king died at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of state and the cabinet ministers, except the minister of war and the minister of the interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The cabinet met immediately, and the queen was appointed regent. In accordance with the law, the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the regent's pleasure. The body of King Alfonso will be interred in the ralace of the

escurial. Large forces of military and police were quartered throughout the country as a pre-caution against Carlist uprisings. Princes Mercedes, the five-year-old daughter of Alfonso, will be queen under the re-gency of her mother. Christina. Senor Sa-

gasta will form a new cabinet. vere crowded with people eagerly discussing ihe situation.

All the European rulers sent messages of condolence and sympathy to the dead king's

Sketch of Alphonso's Life. Alfonso XII. was the son of Queen Isabella

II. and the Prince Consort, Francisco de Assisi, her cousin. He was born November 28, 1857, and bore the title of prince of the Asturias until his accession to the throne in December, 1874. The revolution of 1868 drove his mother from power, and the young prince was educated in exice partly in Austria partly in France, and in England. On the over-throw of the republic by a military conspir-acy, led by Generals Martinez, Campos and Paviat in 1874, Alfonso was proclaims tking, his mother having some time previously abdicated in his favor. A regency was pro-claimed on December 31, under the presidency of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the present premier, and Alfonso made his triumphal entry into Madrid January 14, 1875. The country was rent in civil war, the partisans of Don Carlos being still in possession of portions of the Bisque provinces and large bodies of troops having still to be kept in the Southern cities to overawe the Intransigentes, whose formidable insurkept in the Southern cities to overawe rection had just been suppressed. The boy king was brought to the front and assumed the nominal command of the armies operating against the Car'ists in the North, but his first battle was a lisastrous defeat, and for a time it looked as if his tenure of the throne was doomed to te of short duration. Finally after much sanguinary fighting the Carlists were put down and from that time till his death there was no serious in urrection, al-though Carlists and Re-ubli ans never ceased to plot against him. He was married January 23, 1878, to the Princess de las Mercedes. ary 25, 1878, to the Frincess de las Mercedes, daughter of the Dug de Montpensier, one of the sons of Louis Phillippe, the deposed king of the French, but the young queen lived only a few months after the marriage. Tha present queen, h's second wife. Marie Christina, is a daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. By her he had two children bet Archduke dren, both daughters.

The king has not been in good health since the spring of 1884. At that time he began to show signs of catarrhal fever, and in the summer he took the waters of Beteln with complete success. Last summer he was again recommended to take a second course of the waters, but he de lined to go to Beteln and 5,918, against 32,037 during the same period was raging but two leagues from his summer quarters in I a Granja. Since September he has suffered from cararrhal fever, indigestion and diarrhoa. The king's condition has been greatly impaired by his utter disregard of his physician's advice to take care of him-

During the prevalence of cholera in Spain last summer King Alphonso visited the in-fected districts, and by his action greatly endeared himself to the mass of the Spanish people.

# MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

COMPOSER SULLIVAN'S co-laborer, Gilbert, has gone to Egypt for material for a new opera libretto. A BOY of ten yoars, Friedrich Kreissler by

name, has obtained the first violin prize at

the conservatory of Vienna.

HARPS, flutes, trumpets, drums and bells nearly 3,000 years old, have been found among the ruins of Memphis, Egypt. Modjeska is to receive a certainty of \$10 0 10 for a return engagement of one week in Chicago at the new Chicago opera house. Myr. Nilsson has created a furore among the critical music-loving public of Berlin, where she has appeared in a series of concerts.

JOHANNES BRAHMS, Germany's greatest

living composer of symphonies at the present period, has just finished his fourth symphony.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has received some

very tempting offers to revisit this country next season, and will, in all probability, ac-"ROMEO AND JULIET" has just been played in two New York theatres simultaneously-Mary Anderson being the star at one and

Margaret Mather at the other. Gounon is engaged in the preparation of a pamphlet describing the reforms which he believes necessary to placing opera on a sound

basis for success in the future. Among the new plays owned by Lawrence Barrett, which he intends to produce, is "Glaucus, or the Last days of Pompeii," by George H. Boker, who has followed Bulwer's romance closely in constructing his drama.

#### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Rye-State....

Pork Oats-Extra White..... Rye-State..... WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.